

These interrogative pronouns are indeclinable and simply stand in the text as indicated above. They are not possessed of gender and therefore are simple in all aspects of construction.

5. Demonstrative pronouns

These are patterned in a general noun way and all you need to know about them is the form shown below.

MASCULINE		FEMININE	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
זֶה "this"	אֵלֶּה "these"	זֵאת "this"	אֵלֶּיךָ "these"
הַזֶּה "that"	הֵם "those"	הַזֵּאת "that"	הֵן "those"

6. Relative Pronouns

Of the pronouns in this class we mention chiefly the ubiquitous אֲשֶׁר.

It is an indeclinable pronoun of relation and is usually translated "which". It is independent (stands along in the sentence) but has a shortened form which is joined to the word governed..as in this illustrations.



The shortened form is very common in modern Hebrew and occurs enough in the Old Testament to keep the student humble. אֲשֶׁר is joined with many prepositions, etc., for special meanings.

You should be sufficiently familiar with the pronouns to recognize them...I am not saying to memorize them..but concentrate on recognition.